

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

PART 13 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

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SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 13

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1965

FROM : Legat, Bonn (105-0-1333)

SUBJECT: DR. (FNU) REUMANN
DR. (FNU) WALLING
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), American Consulate General, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, has furnished an item from the East Berlin, Germany, newspaper "Junge Welt" of March 17, 1965. This item, which is date-lined in Berlin, states that a Dr. REUMANN, described as a representative of the American Friends Service Committee for International Connections, and a Dr. WALLING, described as Director of the Quaker Seminars and Conferences, met on March 15, 1965, with one WERNER RUEMPEL, who is Chief of the International Contacts Division of the Central Committee of the FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend - Free German Youth, an East German Communist Youth Organization). It was stated that the friendly meeting dealt with the question of expanding the joint work of the FDJ and the Quaker organization.

For information.

4 - Bureau
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[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 26, 1965

STUDENT MARCH ON
WASHINGTON,
APRIL 17, 1965

On March 23, 1965, a source advised that the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) chapter at Temple University pulled out of sponsoring the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) march to Washington, D.C., (April 17, 1965) because the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) were involved in the march. Source said that although the DCA is not a sponsor of the march, the DCA in Philadelphia is urging people to buy bus tickets from the DCA and the Swarthmore chapter of the SDS under the name "The Philadelphia Youth Committee for the March on Washington."

Characterizations of the DCA and the SDS are attached.

On March 22, 1965, [redacted] the York Action for Peace plans to go to Washington, D.C., on April 17, 1965, and are attempting to get a bus load of participants for a demonstration at Washington, D.C., on that date.

An article in the "Dispatch," York, Pa., edition of February 20, 1962, contained an article captioned "Peace Group Titled, Drafts Statement of Purpose." The article notes a new organization of citizens who hope to work against world annihilation through nuclear war has been given the name York Action for Peace. The article notes the group seeks "a world totally disarmed and subject to a world rule of law."

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE 100-11392

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[redacted]

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
APRIL 17, 1965

A third source advised on March 24, 1965, that the Friends Peace Committee (FPC), 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has announced a student march on Washington, D.C., April 17, 1965, and urged that all who are able to participate should do so. If the response warrants, FPC may charter a bus. This source advised that the FPC is an adjunct of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and seeks peaceful and non-violent solutions to racial and world tensions. Several of the staff members of the FPC are publicly known as conscientious objectors to military service.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a confere members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, m Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the est ment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hu the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the yo socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964

A second source has advised that the founding convention for th new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Aven San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete dis armament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solution will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives.

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

April 1, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM -
BOSTON DEMONSTRATION MARCH 27, 1965

On March 26, 1965, sources advised that local adu peace groups including the Massachusetts Political Action f Peace (MPAP), the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WIL were planning to hold on Saturday, March 27, 1965, a peace march calling for negotiation rather than war in Vietnam. According to the sources, one section of the group planned form on the Cambridge Common, Cambridge, Massachusetts, at approximately noontime, March 27, 1965, and march to the Boston Common, Boston, to meet for a rally with another sec of marchers who will have marched from the Prudential Cente Boston. This latter group of marchers, the sources advised planned to begin their march about 1 P. M. The sources fur advised that the rally was scheduled to feature talks on Un States policy in Vietnam and proposed changes.

On March 26, 1965, [redacted] Cambridg Massachusetts, [redacted], corroborated information furnished by the above sources concerning the proposed Marc 1965, peace march.

[redacted] further advised that a permit for t rally had been obtained by one [redacted] of the MPAP, 44 Brattle Street, Cambridge, who had stated that the MPAP was coordinating the march and being supported by such grou as AFSC, WILPF, the Harvard-Radcliffe Students for a Democr Society and the Boston University Students for Peace.

[redacted]

100-11392

ENCLOSURE

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM -
BOSTON DEMONSTRATION MARCH 27, 1965

On March 27, 1965, [redacted] advised that about 12:30 P. M. that date, a group of approximately sixty individuals began marching from the Cambridge Common with an ultimate destination of the Boston Common. The group marched in lines of two through Harvard Square, Cambridge, along Massachusetts Avenue through Central Square, Cambridge, and across the Harvard Bridge into the Boston area. He stated that by the time the group reached the Harvard Bridge, it had increased in numbers to about one hundred and sixty. He stat that the march was orderly and that no incidents took place.

A source on March 27, 1965, advised that at approxi 1 P. M. that date, a group of approximately sixty-five indivi began marching from the Prudential Center to the Boston Commo This group, source advised, marched along Boylston Street, Bo to Charles Street, Boston, adjacent to the Boston Common, whe they met and joined with the above-mentioned group marching f Cambridge and together marched to the bandstand on the Boston Common for the previously mentioned rally. The source advise that the march from the Prudential Center was orderly and no incidents developed. He also stated that some of the placard carried by the marchers in both groups read: "We Acknowledge U.S. Guilt in S.E. Asia"; "Vietnamese Are Sick and Tired of C War"; "We Protest U. S. Bombing of North Vietnam"; "Our Government's Policy of Escalation Requires Our Repudiation."

This source further advised that the rally was atte by approximately three hundred individuals and lasted from approximately 1:30 P. M. to 3 P. M. The source stated that t speakers at the rally spoke against United States policy in Vietnam and to a degree on the current racial situation and were: Howard Zinn, Professor at Boston University, Boston; Mary Ann Weathers, a member of the Boston Action Group - a local group interested in racial equality; Noel Day, Massachusetts Negro candidate for United States Congress in the past elections, who is Director of St. Marks Social Center, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and active in civil rights matters; May Boyle, an authoress; and one unknown male.

This source also advised that in addition to th previously mentioned participating groups, there was a token representation from the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Bo and the local May 2 Movement in the march.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM -
BOSTON DEMONSTRATION MARCH 27, 1965

According to this source, during the rally, there were approximately seven or eight orderly counter pickets; however, no incidents developed and order was maintained by the local police.

On March 30, 1965, [redacted], corroborated the information furnish by the above sources relative to the rally on the Boston Commo and identified the other speaker as James Morey, previously mentioned.

[redacted]

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Characterizations of the WILPF, the YSA of Boston, the YSA and the May 2 Movement are contained in the appendix.

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APPENDIX

1.

MAY 2 MOVEMENT (M2M)
Formerly known as May 2 Committee

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The M2M is the name now used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecti by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progres Labor Movement (PLM) and has for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of universit level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach an analysis is taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

The M2M has no fixed location which serves as a headquarters; however, Post Office Box 153, Village Station New York, New York, is utilized as a mailing address.

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

1.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

The July 1950 issue of "Four Lights" published by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WIL) states that this organization was founded in 1915. It aimed at working through nonviolent means to obtain peace and freedom. The WIL advocates the prohibition of all forms of mass destruction, regulation and reduction of armaments, the admission of more displaced persons to the United States, the elimination of national, religious and political discriminatio

A source advised on September 17, 1951, that Jane Addams founded the WIL at The Hague and for twenty years was the International President of the WIL.

Another source advised on December 13, 1956, that there were about 30,000 members of the WIL in the United States.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF BOSTON

The publication "Young Socialist" of May 1960 reported during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled YSA was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Boston was reported as one of the cities represented at this founding conference.

A second source advised on May 20, 1964, that the YSA of Boston continued to be active and that meetings of the YSA of Boston were regularly held at the headquarters of the SWP at Boston, Massachusetts. This second source further advised that the YSA of Boston is the Boston affiliate of the national YSA and follows the aims and purposes of that group.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YSA have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October 1957 in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 5, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIETNAM

A source advised on March 26, 1965, that the Friends Peace Committee (FPC), 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., planned a motorcade to end the war in Vietnam on March 27, 1965. This motorcade was scheduled to begin at 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and would take place from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

A second source advised on March 27, 1965, that at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum (PSSFC) held March 26, 1965, at Diamond Hall, 249 South 9th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., the master of ceremonies announced, as suggested, to approximately 65 people attending that they join an auto caravan Saturday, March 27, 1965, which was to be from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., March 27, 1965. He said the caravan would drive about the City of Philadelphia with signs on the automobiles protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

[redacted] advised on March 29, 1965, that there were only two cars in the motorcade on March 27, 1965. He said that GEORGE LAKEY of the FPC headed this demonstration.

GEORGE R. LAKEY

The first source advised on February 11, 1965, that GEORGE R. LAKEY was Executive Secretary of the Friends Peace Committee (FPC), Philadelphia, Pa., as of February 1965, and that the FPC is an adjunct of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and seeks peaceful and non-violent solutions to racial and world tensions.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIETNAM

The first source on March 29, 1965, furnished a notice received from the FPC, 1520 Race Street, stating motorcade participants needed to end the war in Vietnam March 27, April 3 and 10, 1965 (Saturday), from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; meet at parking lot 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIET NAM

1 APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 154 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

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RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIET NAM

1

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On July 1, 1964, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the National DCA.

Elected as its officers were THEODORE PEARSON, President, and DON WEATHERALL, Vice President, both of whom are members of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

The DCC does not have a headquarters in Chicago and is currently utilizing the address of its President, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, as a temporary headquarters.

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[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
April 9, 1965

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965

Reference memorandum dated March 30, 1965, captioned as above, which contained information furnished by [redacted], that a source advised him several members of the OU Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) planned to participate in the Student March on Washington, April 17, 1965.

The April 8, 1965, edition of "The Daily Oklahoman" newspaper, published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflects an article entitled "Sooners to Join Viet Nam Peace Vigil," which contains the following information:

Two groups from Oklahoma will take part in a "silent, standing vigil" on the weekend of April 17-18, 1965, near President Johnson's Texas ranch, seeking a cease-fire and negotiated peace in Viet Nam.

Plans for the demonstration were announced Wednesday by Chet Briggs, chairman of the Houston (Texas) Citizens for Action on Viet Nam and also a peace education worker for the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). Briggs said the demonstration will either be on U. S. 290 near the Johnson City ranch of the President or on a road leading to the ranch and will include between 200 to 1000 demonstrators from Texas, Oklahoma and other areas.

[redacted]

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100-[redacted] ENCLOSURE

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STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Briggs said the two Oklahoma groups are the University of Oklahoma (OU) Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Norman, Oklahoma, and "a group" from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

William Byerly, area committeeman for AFSC, of 337 Southeast 46th Street, Oklahoma City, said the vigil was discussed Wednesday at a meeting in the Friends Meeting House, 1115 Southwest 47th Street, Oklahoma City. Byerly said, "There will be at least a carload from Oklahoma City and perhaps more."

Miss Garnet Guild, regional executive secretary of AFSC, of Houston, Texas, told the group the vigil, while not sponsored by AFSC, has attracted interest of the group.

A spokesman for the Norman group said delegates will be going both to a demonstration in Washington, D. C. April 17, 1965, and to Johnson City, Texas, April 17-18, 1965. Plans would be more definite after a meeting of the SDS at OU in Norman on the evening of April 9, 1965.

Bill Perry, an OU graduate student and president of the Norman group, said his organization is "deeply concerned about the Viet Nam situation."

Chet Briggs, reached in Houston by phone, said negotiations are under way with the Secret Service on conduct of the vigil.

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[redacted]

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON

On April 9, 1965, [redacted], advised that no additional information concerning the participation of the OU Chapter of the SDS in the Student March on Washington, April 17, 1965, has come to his attention. [redacted] previously advised on March 29, 1965, that a source advised him several members of the SDS, OU Chapter, planned to participate in the March. [redacted] said, furthermore, no information has come to his attention that the SDS group at OU plans to participate in any other demonstrations.

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 12, 1965

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965

[redacted] furnished [redacted] a copy of a list of members of the Philadelphia Committee for the March on Washington, formed by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) for the purpose of promoting the Student March on Washington, April 17, 1965. SDS is the official sponsor of this march.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

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CONFIDENTIAL

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

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STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965

APPENDIX
CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

The September 25, 1964, issue of "Cornell Daily Sun," a daily student newspaper at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, carried both an article and editorial concerning the formation on the Cornell campus of the branch of the SDS.

The editorial identified SDS as "an organization of young people of the left" with NORMAN THOMAS as one of its national advisors and stated that the preamble to its proposed charter stated that SDS deals with the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program counterpoised to authoritarian movements both of Communism and of the domestic right. It is further identified as having chapters on over 30 college campuses and as being the youth organization of WALTER RUTHER's League for Industrial Democracy.

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[redacted]

HAVERFORD SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE (HSAC)

"The Haverford News," a student newspaper of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., October 2, 1964, issue, page one and four, in an article captioned "Social Action Committee Rejects Outside Affiliation," the Haverford Social Action Committee is described, in part, as follows:

"...The expanded 40-50 man committee has formed five sub-committees to deal with various aspects of its social action plans. BOB KLEIN will head the elections sub-committee, GEORGE STAVIS civil liberties, and JOE EYER, chairman of the major committee, the community organization sub-committee...

"...JOE EYER, in his meeting of the community organization group, reviewed his summer work, in South Philadelphia, with JOIN (Jobs Or Income Now), and suggested various ways in which Haverford students can support this organization during the coming year.

"He and his fellow members of JOIN attempted to organize a depressed and unemployed area of Philadelphia so that the people might be better able to make known their needs and grievances. This fall he and other interested Haverford students will work in this area, primarily with the 'day-haul' harvest laborers.

"GEORGE STAVIS, head of the civil liberties group, announced that he will concentrate on issues that have arisen out of the assassination of President Kennedy, and will attempt to get MARK LANE to speak here again, as well as supporting RUSS STETLER and hitting hard at the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"BOB BOTT's peace sub-committee will concern itself with issues in key areas like Vietnam and Cypress, although they may approach the problems involved in disarmament and peacetime conversion..."

The names of ROBERT BOTT, JOE EYER, RUSSELL STETLER, and ROBERT KLEIN, all appear in a statement published in the May 25, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian," stating that "Believing that we should not be asked to fight against the people of Vietnam, we hereby state our refusal to do so."

Characterization of the National Guardian is attached.

[redacted]

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ACTION FOR YOUTH (AFY)
aka Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU),
Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP),
Sunday Study Group,
Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958

On July 8, 1962 BARBARA L. TICHONUK, 22 Cedar Street, Potsdam, N. Y., whose husband, JOHN M. TICHONUK, testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board on June 5, 1963, that he and his wife had been Communist Party (CP) members for the past seven years during which time they furnished information to the FBI, advised the SYU was the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. Mrs. TICHONUK advised this group had been known during 1957 and 1958 first as the "Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958" and later as the "Sunday Study Group."

A source advised on March 19, 1958 the above group adopted the name Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU) at a meeting held March 16, 1958.

reporting on CP youth to the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, on April 23, 1958, stated the purpose of the SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP.

On January 6, 1961, a third source advised the SYU had changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), then decided against this name and reverted to SYU.

On June 21, 1963, a fourth source advised SYU maintains a headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On May 7, 1964 a fifth source advised that this group changed its name to Action for Youth (AFY) on October 11, 1963. The source advised the group still maintains its headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and continues to be the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC).

On September 28, 1964 the fifth source advised that AFY had ceased to exist. The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, Philadelphia Branch, had taken over the AFY clubhouse, 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and was using AFY mailing lists and equipment.

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(1)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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(1)

PHILADELPHIA SOBELL COMMITTEE

Literature issued by the Committee on the dates indicated reflects the following variations of the names of the Philadelphia Committee which have been utilized:

2/11/52 Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa.

10/14/53 Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa.

10/19/53 Philadelphia Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa.

7/8/54 Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa.

On March 14, 1956 a source advised that the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case was being disbanded because of a lack of funds and a lack of activity on the part of the Committee.

On April 8, 1958 this source advised that on April 7, 1958 a meeting was held in Philadelphia to re-establish this committee, and the committee would be called the Philadelphia Sobell Committee.

A second source advised on May 25, 1964 that the Philadelphia Sobell Committee continues to operate as a local affiliate of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. It has no officers; however, [redacted] serves as the leader of any activities in Philadelphia. These activities have been limited to the holding of occasional meetings for the purpose of raising funds to help free Morton Sobell from prison.

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(1)

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as follows:

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

A source advised December 21, 1957 and January 6, 1958 that LEONARD BOUDIN, constitutional lawyer and legal counsel for Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, made a speech December 20, 1957, accepting the Philadelphia Associates as a group to work with the national organization. This occurred at a Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored by the Philadelphia Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

A second source advised on May 23, 1962, that the Philadelphia Associates have not been active in the past two years, have no current active membership and do not maintain a headquarters in Philadelphia.

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(1)

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960 edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba", placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The November 23, 1963 edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator Dodd was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

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The December 27, 1963 edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On April 13, 1964 a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

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PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

A source advised on April 3, 1961 that the Philadelphia Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), was formed on February 5, 1961 and is a branch of the national organization of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee.

The main purpose in organizing the FPCC was to rally public opinion in the United States against any effort to overthrow Fidel Castro.

The Philadelphia Chapter membership consists of elements of socialist-type groups, such as the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), but no one faction dominates the operation of this organization.

A second source advised on May 28, 1962 that the Philadelphia Chapter, FPCC, has been relatively inactive since dismissal of charges against four FPCC picketers arrested in April, 1961. Activities are confined to small gatherings in private homes, and there have been no recent large membership meetings.

On May 10, 1963 the second source reported that due to lack of funds, the Philadelphia Chapter, FPCC, has fallen into complete inactivity. Attempts in 1963 to hold social functions in private homes have failed to generate either interest or support.

The first source on May 25, 1964 advised that the Philadelphia Chapter, FPCC, is completely inactive.

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INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962, to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

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(1)

JEWISH CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA

A source on May 25, 1964 advised that the Jewish Children's Schools o Philadelphia is a Communist front organization which evolved from the Jewish Peopl-s Fraternal Order, IWO, schools. Ostensibly the purpose of the JCSP is to teach the children the old-world language and culture of their parents. The real purpose of the schools, however, is to indoctrinate the children in the Communist ideology an provide CP leaders of the future.

The JCSP in Philadelphia consists of the Morris Shafritz Jewish Children's School, the Sholem Aleichem Jewish Children's School, and the Middle School.

The Jewish People's Fraternal Order and the International Workers Order have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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(1)

MAY 2 MOVEMENT (M2M)
Formerly known as May 2 Committee

A source advised on March 3, 1965 as follows:

The M2M is the name now used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and has for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis is taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

The M2M has no fixed location which serves as a headquarters, however, Post Office Box 153, Village Station, New York, New York is utilized as a mailing address.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following information regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film "Operation Abolition", Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962 to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961 by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the publication "National Guardian" as follows:

> "Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."
>
> (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12)

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PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on May 25, 1964 that the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP) is an affiliate of the National SWP, which maintains headquarters at 116 University Place, New York, N. Y. and, as such, follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP. The source advised that the PBSWP, which has been an active organization in Philadelphia since 1940, does not have a headquarters at the present time but utilizes residences of various members for meetings and functions. The source added that the PBSWP utilizes the name "Militant Labor Forum" for public affairs and "Workers Party" as a ballot name when running candidates for public office.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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PHILADELPHIA JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS

A source on July 30, 1957 advised as follows:

The Philadelphia Jewish Cultural Clubs (PJCC) aka, Jewish Cultural Clubs of Philadelphia, were formed in the spring months of 1954. Actually, the basis for the formation of the PJCC was laid in the fall months of 1953 when it appeared certain that the International Workers Order (IWO) would be dissolved pursuant to an order of liquidation by the New York State courts.

A third source advised on May 25, 1964 that the PJCC continues to be active in Philadelphia with the Sholem Aleichem Club being the largest, most active and aggressive in the PJCC with a membership of about 150 people. The following cultural clubs are also active in Philadelphia, but do not have the large membership of the Sholem Aleichem:

Wynnefield Jewish Cultural Club
Uptown Mutual Aid Society
Northeast Culture Club

The International Workers Order and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE
(PSSFC)

The second source on May 8, 1964 advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well-known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 8, 1964 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962, 1963, and 1964 and that it remains under the control of the DEC, CPEPD.

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PHILADELPHIA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE,
formerly known as Young Socialist Club
of Philadelphia

On June 24, 1963 a source advised that youth of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Communist Party (CP), and other socialist-type organizations formed a new youth organization in November, 1957 known as the Young Socialist Club of Philadelphia (YSCP). By 1960 the SWP had obtained complete control of this organization; the youth from the other organizations had dropped out; and its name was changed to the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance (PYSA).

On May 25, 1964 a second source advised the PYSA is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the Philadelphia Branch, Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP). It has no permanent headquarters but utilizes the residences of various members for meetings, functions and mailing addresses.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, aka
Progressive Labor Party
"Progressive Labor"

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963 that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of Milton Rosen. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964 that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964 issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

A source advised on October 22, 1958 that earlier in October, 1958, a Philadelphia Committee of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), was formed with SUSAN FREEMAN chosen to serve as Secretary and the only officer of the Philadelphia group.

A second source reported on October 13, 1961 and May 4, 1962, that the SCEF does not have an organized chapter in Philadelphia, Pa., and it does not maintain an office. It does not maintain a bank account. This source identified LOUISE GILBERT as the Secretary of the Philadelphia Friends of the SCEF. She is assisted by [redacted] There has been no activity in Philadelphia, Pa., on the part of the Philadelphia Friends, SCEF, since the spring of 1961.

The Communist Party, USA, its affiliates and subdivisions, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 50 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives.

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The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pa. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May [illegible], 1 [illegible] that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 14, 1965

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965

There is attached hereto a copy of an article from "The Worker", New York, N.Y., issue of April 6, 1965, captioned "700 Philly for Washington March," describing the various groups expected to participate in the March on Washington on April 17, 1965.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist Newspaper.

ENCLOSURE

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(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

700 from Philly for Washington March

PHILADELPHIA — The goal for participation from this area in the April 17 peace march to Washington is now 700. Of these, 500 are expected to be youths.

A wide range of activities has been unfolded by the ad hoc youth committee and by groups supporting it in the colleges in the area. High school students are expected to be among the 500.

At Germantown High School a students committee has been established, and a meeting is scheduled for Bartram High on Tuesday.

The youth ad hoc committee representatives or members of Students for Democratic Society, the Friends (Quakers) Peace Committee, the American Friends Service Committee, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Ethical Culture Society, and students from the University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Temple, Haverford, Drexel, Pennsylvania State, Bryn Mawr and Cheyney.

Recruitment of the 200 non-youth peace marchers is headed by Women Strike for Peace, in cooperation with representatives of members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Friends (Quakers), and SANE.

A teach-in exposing the war in Vietnam is being planned among the colleges in the area for Wednesday. Faculty members are scheduled to go from school to school during the day and possibly into the night.

Most of the march participants are expected to go by bus, though some are scheduled to travel by a peace train coming from New York.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Worker"
New York, N. Y.

Date: 4/6/65
Edition: Vol. XXX - No.
Author:
Editor: James E. Jackson
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
Philadelphia
☐ Being Investigated

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

April 15, 1965

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
April 17, 1965

[redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, advised on April 15, 1965, that a group - name not known - at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, had chartered an Arrow bus to take 45 persons (the bus's maximum) to Washington, D.C., leaving Storrs on the night of April 16, 1965. The bus will pick up some individuals for the trip at the meeting house of the American Friends Service Committee in West Hartford, Connecticut, at about midnight. The bus will return to West Hartford and Storrs on the morning of April 18, 1965.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 13, 1965, that the Student Peace Union (SPU) at the University of Connecticut has chartered one bus for the trip to Washington, D.C., departing from the University on the night of April 16, 1965, and returning April 18, 1965.

[redacted] advised on April 15, 1965, that [redacted], who is affiliated with the Greater Hartford Peace Center at the American Friends Service Committee meeting house, West Hartford, advised him

ENCLOSURE 100-113922

ENCLOSURE

62-110048

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RE: STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965

That a number of persons who are opposed to the war in Viet Nam are going to Washington, D.C., on April 17, 1965. Some will travel via a chartered bus and the rest, possibly a dozen, will travel by car. She further stated that about 40 persons, who will be unable to travel to Washington, will demonstrate in front of the Old State House in downtown Hartford, Connecticut, on April 17, 1965, between 11:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M. She added that the pickets will "play up" the fact that President JOHNSON in his recent speech concerning Viet Nam, had stated that the possibility does exist of negotiations regarding Viet Nam.

[redacted] also advised that he had been informed by one [redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, a member of the [redacted], that 10 to 15 members of that group planned to demonstrate in front of the Federal Building in Hartford to show that they support the President's policies regarding Viet-Nam.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION [redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 14, 1965

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION IN MAY, 1965

Reference is made to memorandum dated April 6, 1965, and entitled "Proposed Demonstration in April, 1965, Regarding Viet-Nam."

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 14, 1965, that there is to be a march in Washington, D.C., on May 11 and 12, 1965, in protest of the Viet-Nam situation. This march is to be composed of "churchmen."

The idea for this activity originated at the "Friends" in Washington, D.C., and various peace groups who have an interest. There are no formal plans to date other than the date set for this activity and plans are being formulated.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-9949

Miami, Florida
April 16, 1965

Re: STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The January 9, 1965 issue of the "National Guardian", a New York City weekly newspaper, contained an announcement of a March on Washington scheduled for April 17, 1965. According to the article, the March would be sponsored by the "Students for a Democratic Society" (SDS), which was described as a group of "liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty, united to work toward a society in which the people have control of the decisions that affect them and resources of which they are dependent".

A characterization of the "National Guardian" may be found in the Appendix of this memorandum.

100-113162-

ENCLOSURE

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RE: STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965

The demonstration would commence with a rally at the Washington Monument, followed by a march to Capitol Hill, where a message would be presented to Congress, calling for the end of the war in Viet Nam. The group would then proceed to the Women's Society Hall and later return to a staging area in New Jersey by charteréd buses.

[redacted] advised further that [redacted], under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, which is associated with the Peace Center of Miami, had already departed Miami to participate in the demonstrations. Only two other individuals from the Miami area, [redacted], are scheduled to also participate. They will depart Miami by scheduled airline to reach Washington, D. C., during the morning hours of April 17, 1965.

Informants familiar with some aspects of Communist Party activities in the Miami area, advised during April, 1965, that they have no information indicating Communist Party members or sympathizers from the Miami area would

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participate in the March on Washington scheduled for April 17, 1965.

A characterization of the Committee for Non-Violent Action may be found in the Appendix of this Memorandum.

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APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Orzanizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

> "National Guardian
>
> "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION

In October, 1960, ONI Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Virginia, characterized the Committee for Non-Violent Action as being a well-known pacifist organization which was originally founded in 1957 as the National Committee for Non-Violent Action against Nuclear Weapons. The Committee for Non-Violent Action was organized by a group of pacifists from the War Registers' League, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the American Friends Service Committee.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 16, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIETNAM

The subject of the press release was "Lehigh Valley Faculty Members' Open Letter to President Johnson on Vietnam." The press release revealed that on that date 47 faculty members of Lehigh Valley colleges called that day for negotiations to end the war in South Vietnam. The release said this was the same letter that was signed by 430 members of the academic community in the New York area.

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[redacted]

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIETNAM

"The Bethlehem Globe Times," Bethlehem, Pa., page one, on April 9, 1965, carried an article captioned, "47 Area Professors Blast U.S. on Viet," which stated, "A letter blasting United States actions in the war in South Viet Nam has been sent to President Lyndon B. Johnson by 47 faculty members of the Lehigh University's and Lafayette and Muhlenberg colleges' faculties. Calling American intervention 'illegal,' 'immoral,' 'unhumane,' and a possible cause of 'a major conflagration on the continent of Asia and of nuclear war,'....."

On April 9, 1965, [redacted] advised [redacted], that representatives of the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) would distribute leaflets in downtown Easton, Pa., protesting the war in Vietnam. Also helping distribute the leaflets would be

[redacted] said she was advised by [redacted] that the leaflets were being supplied by the American Friends Service Committee, the Committee For Nonviolent Action, and the War Resistors League.

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The Guide To Subversive Organizations And Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information:

"National Guardian

1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 16.)"

[redacted]

4-16-65

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4/20/65

Airtel

100-113213

To: SAC, Washington Field (100-44223)

From: Director, FBI

VIGIL BY CLERGYMEN PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIETNAM
5/11-12/65
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reairtel entitled "Proposed Demonstration in May, 1965, Regarding Vietnam; Miscellaneous, Information Concerning," which reports that the American Friends Service Committee is planning a vigil by prominent clergymen at Washington, D.C., on 5/11-12/65.

Conduct necessary investigation to develop full details concerning this proposed protest. Alert appropriate sources concerning it so that full details can be furnished appropriate agencies. Handle this matter expeditiously and advise the Bureau of any information developed.

1 - Atlanta
1 - New York

NOTE:

Washington Field source has advised that American Friends Service Committee, a pacifist group, is planning a vigil by clergymen at Washington, on 5/11-12/65. We have been previously advised that Bishop Lord of the Methodist Church was interested in this possibility and that it had been discussed with Martin Luther King. Inasmuch as a date has been set for it, it is necessary that full facts be developed promptly.

RAW:lmm
(6)

APR 21 1965

APR 20 1965
FBI
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 16, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIET NAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Source has advised that [redacted], who is associated with Young Americans For Freedom, an organization described as "anti-communist and pro-American," has revealed that this organization plans to counter-picket a Peace Walk calling for an end to the war in Viet Nam being planned by Women for Peace, the American Friends Service Committee and similar organizations in Chicago, Illinois, on April 17, 1965.

[redacted] stated that the Young Americans For Freedom will have a large group, possibly 200 to 300 men and women, each carrying a placard or banner denouncing the purpose of the Peace Walk.

[redacted] said that the Young Americans For Freedom will meet at 12 noon on April 17, 1965 at Nathan Hale Court, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and await the arrival of participants in the Peace Walk. As soon as participants in the Peace Walk are observed approaching the Nathan Hale Court, the group from Young Americans For Freedom will start their walk, making certain that they lead the participants in the Peace Walk from the other groups into downtown Chicago.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-113972

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
APRIL 4, 1966

[redacted]

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIET NAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

A source advised that on April 17, 1965, a Peace Walk calling for an end to United States involvement in Viet Nam coordinated by Women for Peace, Chicago area, and participated in by Voters For Peace, American Friends Service Committee, Womens International League For Peace and Freedom, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago and a number of other Peace and Civil Rights groups, was held in Chicago, Illinois. Approximately 300 to 350 people participated in this walk of whom about 15 were current Communist Party (CP) members, [redacted] from the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party was also observed participating in the Peace Walk.

A counter picket demonstration to the Peace Walk was held simultaneously by Young Americans for Freedom and a small refugee group of Serbians, both of which claimed to be "anti-communist groups." Also a few members of the American Nazi Party counter picketed the Peace Walk.

The Peace Walk was led by Shirley Lens of Women For Peace, Chicago area, and was peaceful throughout. Those participating in the Peace Walk gathered at the Water Tower, North of downtown Chicago at 1:00 PM and walked to downtown Chicago, then to the new Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, and then to the corner of Wacker Drive and Wabash Avenue, Chicago. During the walk, the participants of

ENCLOSURE

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[redacted]

the Peace groups carried a cage containing a dove which was suppose to be a symbol of the peace groups' desire for peace. The dove was released at Wacker Drive and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, at the conclusion of the Peace Walk. Banners carried by the participants of the Peace groups during the Walk included such statements as "Don't Gamble on World Peace, Negotiate Now" and "Cease Fire in Viet Nam Now". Banners carried by the counter pickets of the Peace Walk included such statements as "You Can Co-Exist with Cancer until it Kills you", "Oppose Phony Pacifism" and "Peace through Armed Strength".

The demonstration was concluded at 3:45 PM and was orderly throughout.

Attached is information concerning the following organizations:

American Nazi Party
Independent Socialist League
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America
Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch

[redacted]

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF THE WORLD UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time the World," copyrighted in 1961, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963, issue of "The Richmond News Leaders," a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, reported that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits the use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that ROCKWELL's party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 19, 1963, a source advised that the ANP-WUFENS was organized by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by Adolf Hitler. He added that ROCKWELL is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

On December 13, 1963, this source advised that in about September, 1960, the ANP initiated the Fighting American Nationalists (FAN) as a front group for the ANP although it has never been a separate organization. He said the FAN name is merely used on occasion instead of the ANP name and there are no separate officials for FAN, the FAN officials being identical with the ANP officials. He stated that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL has informed him the FAN name was originally used as a device to attract supporters to his organization who might rebel at the use of the swastika and at being labeled as a Nazi.

He added that the ANP has operated under the FAN name throughout the country with the exception of a group operating under the FAN name in Baltimore, Maryland. He said the FAN group in Baltimore is now, and always has been, a separate organization and not a part of the ANP.

On October 3, 1963, [redacted] of the FAN group in Baltimore, Maryland, advised that the Baltimore FAN, which was organized in the Spring of 1961, has no official connection with the ANP although until December, 1962, it received all of its literature from GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL's ANP.

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2. APPENDIX

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual," an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses;" second, "the dissemination of our program and the truth about the Party;" third, "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda;" and fourth, "that attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses."

APPENDIX

[redacted]

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APPENDIX [redacted]

1.
INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE,
Formerly Workers Party

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action," then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940 as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action", an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: Capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL has been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF).

A source advised on October 10, 1958, that the Chicago Branch of the ISL, which was an affiliate of the national organization, was dissolved in September, 1958, and all active members joined the SP-SDF on October 9, 1958.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

To learn about PDF Compression and OCR go to our website

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 154 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constituion, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

To learn about PDF Compression and OCR go to our website

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

To learn about PDF Compression and OCR go to our website

1

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On July 1, 1964, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the National DCA.

The DCC does not have a headquarters in Chicago and is currently utilizing the address of its President, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, as a temporary headquarters.

APPENDIX

To learn about PDF Compression and OCR go to our website

[redacted]

1 APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 12, 1964, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

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1 **APPENDIX**

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5-7-65

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

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The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

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OF CHICAGO (DCC)

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION,
Formerly known as Afro-American
Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1964, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO,
Aka. Young Socialist Supporters,
University Young Socialists

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1964, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of May, 1964, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
May 10, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
U. S. INTERVENTION IN VIET NAM

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on April 30, 1965, a flyer captioned "A Call To Vigil in Public Witness Before The Pentagon in The Nation's Capitol May 11 and 12, 1965," issued by the Interreligious Committee on Viet Nam, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C. According to the flyer, this vigil is to express desire for peaceful settlement in Viet Nam and concern at escalation of the war, especially by bombing Viet Nam. The source advises the flyers were mailed by the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C., and Friends Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Copy of the flyer is attached hereto.

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A CALL TO VIGIL

In Public Witness Before the Pentagon in the Nation's Capit

MAY 11 AND 12, 1965

"The guns and bombs, the rockets and warships are all symbols of human failure."

"... a world where every country can shape its own destiny ... will never be built by bombs and bullets."

"The only path for reasonable men is the path of peaceful settlement."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, APRIL 7, 1965

All men are members of one human family. Our religious heritage directs us to love our neighbors—indeed to love our enemies as well. We are appalled by the human tragedy and suffering involved in the struggle in Vietnam. Peace must prevail so that the peoples of the world may work together to relieve poverty and meet human needs.

Therefore, we summon religiously concerned men and women from all parts of the nation, from all walks of life, of all colors and creeds, to join in this crucial hour in silent vigil at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., May 11 and 12:

(1) To express before God and men the sincere desire of the American people for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam;

(2) To express concern at the escalation of the war, especially the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam;

(3) To register our hope that the United States will continually press for a settlement through unconditional discussions involving all concerned parties;

(4) To support and encourage President Johnson in a program of international cooperation for human welfare and economic development in Southeast Asia.

In the faith that is reason grown courageous, we join in this call.

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VIGIL SCHEDULE

May 11— Participants are encouraged to arrange to call on Congressmen and Senators throughout the day to register concern about Vietnam.

3:00 P.M. Registration at Vigil Headquarters

8:00 P.M. Mass meeting; Information and briefing.

May 12— 9:00 A.M. Meeting for worship, consecration and dedication.

10:00 A.M. March to Pentagon

11:00 A.M.—5:30 P.M. Vigil at the Pentagon

REGISTRATION AND MEETINGS AT MT. VERNON METHODIST CHURCH 9TH ST & MASS. AV. N.W.

Dr. Norman J. Baugher
Dr. John C. Bennett
Dr. George Buttrick
Dr. Henry J. Cadbury
Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler
The Right Rev. Daniel Corrigan
Dr. Edwin G. Dahlberg
Bishop Charles F. Golden
Dr. Dana McLean Greeley
Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman
Dr. Louis L. Kaplan
Dr. Martin Luther Kin
Rabbi Albert M. Lewis
Bishop John Wesley L
Mrs. Alberta Lunger
Dr. Mary Ely Lyman
Rabbi Uri Miller
Father Peter Riga
Dr. Paul Scherer
Dr. Howard Schomer
Dr. Ralph Sockman
Dr. A. Dudley Ward

INTERRELIGIOUS COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM.
100 MARYLAND AVE., N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C.
PHONE, 202-546-1000 EX. 28

---PLEASE RETURN THIS COUPON AT ONCE---

This project is undertaken as an act of faith. Financial support is urgently needed.

INTERRELIGIOUS COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM,
100 MARYLAND AVE., N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

DATE _____

____ I (we) will join in the Vigil at the Pentagon, May 11 & 12.

Enclosed is my contribution of $ _____ for project expenses.

____ I cannot come but I want to help. Enclosed is contribution of $ _____ for administrative expenses of the Vigil.

Please arrange sleeping accommodations for _____ men; _____ women.

____ I would appreciate hospitality in a private home.

____ I prefer dormitory accommodations in a church.

____ I prefer public accommodations at not more than $6.00 per night.

____ I will accept public accommodations at the best price available.

____ I will make my own arrangements.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

-3-

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4/30/65

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-4899)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
IS - C

Remylet, 7/7/64.

Referenced communication forwarded to the Bureau copies of a manual entitled "A Manual for Direct Action" by MARTIN OPPENHEIMER and GEORGE LAKEY.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the like-entitled publication with additional information in it. They are submitted for the Bureau's information.

2 ENCLOSURES (RM. BEHIND FILE)

2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-4899
1 - 14-207 (FRIENDS PEACE COMMITTEE)

JRW:ELS
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 7, 1965

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

The "Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1965, page two, carried an article captioned "2 City Quakers to Survey Viet Nam 'Human Situation'" which states as follows:

"Two Philadelphia Quakers will leave for South Viet Nam next month.

"Their mission on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee will be to gather facts on the 'human situation' there and to suggest ways in which the AFSC might help out.

"The two are Stephen G. Cary, associate secretary of the AFSC, whose national headquarters are at 160 N. 15th St., and Woodruff Emlen, a financial advisor at Drexel & Co.

"Cary will leave for Saigon on May 10 for a three month stay. Emlen will leave at the end of May, and hopes to return by August. Both hope to visit in cities and villages.

"'The main problem in South Vie_ Nam,' said Emlen, who visited the country as an economic advisor in 1958, 'is one of self-government.'

"'The South Vietnamese do not remember having governed themselves--they have been ruled by the French and before them, the Chinese.

1 XEROX
MAY 12 1965

100-113273-4/12
ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

AFSC

"'What they need are leaders, and these are going to be found only among the young people, who constitute the real talent in the country.'

"Cary said he hoped to further programs for bringing young Buddhists and Catholics together, and to give Buddhists in particular a chance to see life outside Viet Nam.

"'We also want to help in terms of physical reconstruction as well--in the north as much as in the south. We want to find ways of assisting in work projects, building bridges that have been bombed and villages that have been burned.'

"'Ultimately, this is the way to any real kind of reconciliation.

"'But,' Cary added, 'we are not so naive as to think that the U. S. can withdraw from South Viet Nam and leave a complete vaccum.'"

[redacted]

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The "Daily Worker," New York newsclipping, December 21, 1955, captioned "Mrs. FDR and 41 Others Call for Smith Act Trials Amnesty, Halt" reflects that a petition for a "Christman amnesty" for CP leaders convicted under the Smith Act "commuting the sentence of 16 men and women now in prison to time already served," and a plea for postponement of trial in the more than 100 cases now pending either in trial courts or appeals courts, has been sent to President EISENHOWER at Gettysburg, Pa. Among the signers of this petition was STEPHEN CARY, Secretary of the American Section, AFSC, Philadelphia, Pa.

[redacted]

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(1)

[redacted]

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as follows:

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

A source advised December 21, 1957 and January 6, 1958 that LEONARD BOUDIN, constitutional lawyer and legal counsel for Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, made a speech December 20, 1957, accepting the Philadelphia Associates as a group to work with the national organization. This occurred at a Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored by the Philadelphia Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

A second source advised on May 23, 1962, that the Philadelphia Associates have not been active in the past two years, have no current active membership and do not maintain headquarters in Philadelphia.

4

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MAY 18 1965

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

A source furnished on April 20, 1965, a brochure captioned "China - Awakening Giant," issued by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Middle Atlantic Region, 1500 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which describes an AFSC "Institute" on China - Awakening Giant, to be held June 19-26, 1965, at Pocono Crest, Pocono Pines, Pa. This institute is sponsored by the AFSC, Middle Atlantic Region, Philadelphia, Pa., and New York Metropolitan Region, 2 West 20th Street, Suite 220, New York, N. Y. The brochure states in part as follows:

> "While a major focus of the conference will be the American Friends Service Committee's new working party study, 'A New China Policy,' which will be published this spring by the Yale University Press, we shall also be considering such topics as: China's relations with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and India; the 'two China' problem; membership in the U.N.; American policy toward China; Chinese political, economic, and social structure; 'wars of liberation'; China's role in disarmament negotiations; the relevance of nonviolence to China; and many others.
>
> "This AFSC institute will be built around the unit of the small, adult discussion group. Knowledgeable speakers and a resource staff - representing many viewpoints and professional

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

"backgrounds - will suggest directions for our daily discussions. There will be ample opportunity for an interplay of views between faculty and participants. The institute aims at a comprehensive discussion of many issues in a vacation setting away from the usual pressures and demands of daily living.

"Younger members of families, from pre-school through the teens, have their own programs. There is ample time for everyone to swim, to visit nearby places of interest, to relax, or to get together with others in special interest groups.

"For details of the special, separate program for high school age young people write to THEODORE SHATAGIN, AFSC, 1500 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

"Programs appropriate to the various age groups will be held during the adult sessions each morning, led by a volunteer staff under the direction of CAROLINE PINEO, Executive Secretary of the Religious Education Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends.

"In addition we expect to schedule regular, daily sessions on nonviolence in international affairs, and afternoon talks on Quakerism by NORMAN WHITNEY.

"SPEAKERS and FACULTY will include

"ROBERT W. BARNETT
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, U. S. Department of State.

U.S.A.

[redacted]

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

"EUGENE P. BOARDMAN
Professor East Asian History, University of Wisconsin; member of American Friends Service Committee's working party on China.

"AMIYA CHAKRAVARTY
Professor of Comparative Oriental Religions and Literature at Boston University; former Literary Secretary to Indian poet, TAGORE, and associate of MAHATMA GANDHI; former Advisor to Indian U.N. Delegation.

"O. EDMUND CLUBB
Author, researcher, and university lecturer on China; U. S. Foreign Service Officer in China, 1929-1950; Director, Office of Chinese Affairs, U. S. Department of State, 1950-52.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

"ROY J. MC CORKEL
National fund raiser for the AFSC; formerly executive staff member of National Conference of Christians and Jews; former Director of CARE in Europe, India and Pakistan; world traveler. He will serve as Dean of the Institute.

"NORMAN J. WHITNEY
AFSC lecturer and consultant in peace education; formerly on faculty of Syracuse University; later National Peace Education Secretary of AFSC.

"WILLIAM WORTHY
International correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American; has traveled widely throughout the world, including Mainland China and recently Indonesia and North Vietnam."

Cuba

D.C.

FIA.

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[redacted]

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The brochure also describes the AFSC as follows:

"THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE is a Quaker international voluntary service organization with programs in some 20 countries. It operates in the belief that there is ~~that~~ of God in every man and that love, expressed through creative action, can overcome hatred, prejudice, and fear. The Committee is staffed and supported by people of many faiths and races.

"Summer institutes on world affairs are sponsored annually by most of its 11 regional offices in the United States. Other programs include refugee rehabilitation, social and technical assistance, summer and year-round voluntary service projects for young people, work with the problems of minorities, and international conferences and seminars. The work is carried on entirely through voluntary contributions."

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

[redacted]

[redacted], the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1965, page 8, contained an article captioned "Recognition of Red China Urged in Quaker Report." A copy of this article is attached hereto for information.

[redacted]

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Recognition of Red China Urged in Quaker Report

The American Friends Service Committee today urged that the U. S. recognize Red China and support its admission to the United Nations.

Calling for "a more flexible policy toward Mainland China," the Quaker group asked the U. S. take the initiative in halting "military threats and invasions from Taiwan."

In addition, it recommended that Washington "acknowledge that the People's Republic of China is the government of China . . . demonstrate concern for the well-being of China . . . end restrictions on communications and exchange with China . . . end restrictions on trade . . . join China in projects of mutual advantage and concern . . . prepare for negotiations with the People's Republic of China on mutual problems."

Fleet Withdrawal Urged

The proposals were made in a report published by Yale University Press and entitled, "A New China Policy, Some Quaker Proposals," and in background material distributed to the press.

It called for the withdrawal of U. S. Seventh Fleet for the Far East and said:

"During the 100 years prior to 1949, human misery at mass starvation were unfortunately common in China. The Communist government of the People's Republic has succeeded in altering these conditions, and more Chinese now are living under decent conditions than during the previous century. This fact tends to be overlooked in Western assessments which emphasize instead the dimensions of ruthlessness and totalitarianism that seems so tragic to democratic practices."

Greatest Barrier

The report was drawn by a group which includes "Far Eastern scholars," business all members of the Society of Friends.

They also suggested that the U. S. put pressure on Nationalist China to withdraw from the Quemoy and Matsu islands.

Acknowledging that the existence of the Republic of China on Taiwan was "the greatest political barrier" to improved U. S.-Red China relations, the Quakers suggested that this be turned over to an international body to arrange high-level talks aimed at solving the dilemma.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 "The Evening Bulletin" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 4/30/65
Edition: 2 Star Final
Author:
Editor: WILLIAM B. DICKINSON
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Philadelphia
Being Investigated

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APPENDIX

1
INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE,
Formerly Workers Party

[redacted]

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action," then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action," an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF).

APPENDIX [redacted]

5-20-65

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APPENDIX

2

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE,
Formerly Workers Party

[redacted]

A source advised on October 10, 1958, that the Chicago Branch of the ISL, which was an affiliate of the national organization, was dissolved in September, 1958, and all active members joined the SP-SDF on October 9, 1958.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 154 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constituion, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On July 1, 1964, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the National DCA.

The DCC does not have a headquarters in Chicago and is currently utilizing the address of its President, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, as a temporary headquarters.

APPENDIX

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1. APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS, Formerly Known as Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act

A source advised on April 15, 1958, that the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act (CJDC) was formed by the Communist Party (CP) in March, 1956.

A second source advised on July 17, 1958, that at a working conference of the CJDC held on June 8, 1958, at Chicago, Illinois, the name of the CJDC was changed to the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights (CCDDR). The purpose of the CCDDR, according to its "Statement of Principles and Organization" was to "...defend and extend the human rights embodied in the Bill of Rights...and to put an end to the political and racial persecutions which threaten American democracy today."

The second source further advised on May 18, 1960, that as of May, 1960, the CCDDR continued to function within the framework of its stated principles and that in accordance with its "Statement of Principles and Organization" had a number of "Working Committees" which included the Chicago Smith Act Families Committee, South Side Freedom Committee, and Taft-Hartley Working Committee. The source further stated that as of May, 1960, RICHARD CRILEY was serving as the Executive Secretary of the CCDDR.

This same source advised on February 8, 1961, that the CCDDR continued to operate until October 26, 1960, when the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) was formed and the offices and assets of what was formerly the CCDDR were taken over by the CCDBR. At the October 26, 1960, meeting, a referendum for approval of the above described action was called for, and subsequently votes were solicited from "associates" of the old CCDDR.

APPENDIX

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On May 18, 1965, a second source advised that the CP of Illinois had made no effort to mobilize its membership for the Federal Building demonstration although source felt that CP members could be expected to participate as individuals. The source was unaware of any CP members planning to participate.

The May 18, 1965, issue of the University of Chicago "Maroon" newspaper advised that an SDS preparatory rally for the May 21, 1965, demonstration was scheduled to take place on that date from 8:00 to 11:00 PM at the University of Chicago. The article stated that the SDS planned to lead a rally and demonstration around the Federal Building in Chicago and participate in "some form of civil disobedience". The above announcement was made by Jerald Lipsch, SDS secretary. According to the article, the May 18 meeting would feature a talk by Peter Slocum, Paul Cowan of SDS and a brief talk by Edmundo Flores, visiting professor of Social Science at the University of Chicago. Flores was to talk on the current Dominican Republic situation.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

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1 APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE [redacted]

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APPENDIX

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO,
Aka. Young Socialist Supporters,
University Young Socialists [redacted]

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1964, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of May, 1964, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

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1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

[redacted]

On May 12, 1964, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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1 APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD [redacted]

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states as follows on page 121 concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)"

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD,
CHICAGO CHAPTER

[redacted]

A source advised on May 14, 1964, that it was his understanding that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was formed around 1936 in New York City and that the Chicago Chapter of the NLG (CCNLG), which is affiliated with the national group in New York, was formed shortly thereafter, possibly in 1937, by a group of liberal progressive lawyers in protest against activities of the American Bar Association which they claimed was a non-liberal, non-progressive organization. The CCNLG has no established headquarters but occasionally uses the return address of its officials on literature.

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1

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Formerly Workers Party

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[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that a movie produced by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was shown on the campus of Pennsylvania State University (PSU) on the evening of April 28, 1965. The movie was presented by RUSSELL STETLER, student, Haverford College, Pa. The movie was shown by the International Relations Club of PSU and according to source was well reported in "The Daily Collegian," a student newspaper of PSU.

On April 29, 1965, a second source advised that he had learned the American Friends Service Committee had paid for STETLER's appearance at PSU.

A third source on May 3, 1965, advised he could furnish little additional information than that appearing in the student newspaper. He doubted the wisdom of ELTON ATWATER as a moderator as ATWATER is known to be a pacifist and could hardly be expected to be impartial in his views. ATWATER did describe the film as "purely Communist propaganda and indicated no sympathy for it."

"The Daily Collegian", University Park, Pa., on April 28, 1965, page 1, carried an article captioned "Balanced Program Stressed: To Present Film, Forum," which stated in part as follows:

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ENCLOSURE

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MAY 2 MOVEMENT

"'Preparation for presenting a balanced program with the controversial Viet Cong film, shown tonight at 9 p.m. in 121 Sparks, are in their final stages,' said ELTON ATWATER, advisor of the International Relations Club.

"'Both sides of the Viet Cong issue will be defended by persons familiar with the issue,' he continued.

"JACOB HEYMAN (...Lakewood, N.J.), a correspondent with STETLER, said, 'STETLER has toured many campuses in the east giving the film and discussing it.'

"'STETLER has been active in trying to send food to the Viet Cong soldiers,' HEYMAN said. 'He is also active in the May 2nd Movement and is a member of the board of editors for the Free Student, a M2M publication. STETLER has just finished collaborating with BERTRAND RUSSELL, noted author and philosopher, in publishing a pamphlet titled 'War and Atrocity on Viet Nam,' sponsored by the BERTRAND RUSSELL Peace Foundation.'

"The film was made by the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam. It, according to STETLER, covered alleged corruption in the Dien regime, the tortures of helpless Vietnamese, chemical warfare, American atrocities and the 'heroic' fight for 'independence' in both Viet Nams.

"HO CHI MINH and the National Liberation Front were the heroes of the film, according tc STETLER.

"The film is completely silent, and STETLER will narrate the entire showing.

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MAY 2 MOVEMENT

"STETLER's finances for the tour to the University are being paid by the Friends Peace Committee, according to BRUCE GOLDBERG, vice-president of the International Relations Club.

"CARL DAVIDSON, (graduate student-philosophy-Aliquippa) said, 'The Friends Peace Committee is not affiliated with the M2M movement in any way.'"

A characterization of the M2M is attached.

"The Sentinel," Lewistown, Pa., on April 29, 1965, carried an article on page 6, captioned "Viet Cong Film Shown at State," and states as follows:

"Some 1,400 students and faculty members Wednesday night watched a Communist propaganda film on Viet Nam.

"The film, which has been shown at several colleges across the country, was produced by the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam, political arm of the Viet Cong.

"It was narrated here by RUSSELL STETLER, Haverford College senior who made news last year when he headed a campaign to ship medical supplies to North Viet Nam.

"STETLER gave a 20-minute talk on Vietnamese history in which he called for the United States to withdraw military assistance from South Viet Nam.

"Dr. ELTON ATWATER, Penn State professor of political science, offered a 20-minute rebuttal in which he urged support to keeping U.S. troops in the Southeast Asian country.

"During a question-and-answer session, STETLER was heckled by some students. At one point, Dr. ATWATER had to intercede before STETLER was able to continue speaking.

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[redacted]

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

"Because of the size of the crowd, the film was shown twice in separate parts of the University's Sparks Building."

A copy of an article captioned, "Hugh Crowd Sees Viet Nam Film," from "The Daily Collegian," University Park, Pa., dated April 29, 1965, is being attached.

[redacted]

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(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Huge Crowd Sees Viet Nam Film

By DAVE UNGERMAN

By 8:15 p.m. yesterday the first floor lobby of Sparks was flooded with people waiting to see the controversial film produced by the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam.

At 8:30 p.m., when students were admitted to the 350-seat auditorium in 121 Sparks, it was evident an auditorium the size of Schwab was needed to accommodate the crowd. More than 1000 students attended the presentation.

At 9:45 Bruce Goldberg, vice-president of the International Relations Club, informed the waiting audience that those standing would have to leave, and arrangements were being made to find accommodations elsewhere. Many persons in the crowd sat on the floor at Goldberg's request.

The moderator reminded students of the fire hazard but most refused to leave. There were still students waiting outside of the auditorium. Arrangements were finally made to conduct a showing in 10 Sparks, immediately below 121 Sparks, after the first showing was completed. At 9 p.m. both auditoriums were filled far beyond their capacity.

The complete proceedings of the program will be taped and replayed over WDFM, according to Robert DeWitt, president of the International Relations Club, sponsor of the film. DeWitt did not say when the replay would take place.

Carl Thormeyer, editor of the Student Conservative, announced to the audience that a march will be held today to support President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam. At this point the audeince cheered wildly.

At the beginning, the audience for the most part was docile and there was little raucous behavior. After Russell Stetler, Haverford student and narrator of the film, was introduced, he announced that he would make a few opening comments, concerning the background of the Vietnamese. At this the audience voiced its disapproval.

"This film was not meant to be shown to an American audience of college students," Stetler said. "Many of you are aware the film has been called propaganda by the news sources. In other words you are under the impression you have to see a film of lies."

At this point most of the audience indicated agreement

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Daily Collegian" University Park, P

Date: 4/29/65
Edition:
Author: Dave Ungerman
Editor: John Lott
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Philadelphia
☐ Being Investigated

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Imperialism has different connotations for the Vietnamese," Stetler went on, "and it is important for us to understand these connotations and why they believe imperialism to be an ugly word."

At this point a few in the audience indicated skepticism, and Stetler informed them they could leave. "You can leave too," someone in the audience retorted.

"Propaganda does not necessarily have to be viewed as lies, but merely persuasive techniques," Stetler said. "Our actions in Viet Nam should shame us." When the audience began to grumble, Dr. Elton Atwater, adviser for the sponsoring group, reminded them that this was a balanced program and both sides of the issue would be presented. The audience indicated approval with Atwater's statement.

Stetler began to describe the "artificial amalgamation" of Indo-China by the French before World War II. "The Vietnamese do not understand the word politics," he said. "They could not unify themselves against the French and the French Legion was very good at breaking up the rival groups."

He then described the changes wrought by the war and the ability of the Vietnamese to build a united front against the French.

"Eisenhower called the anti-colonial war of 1954, the anti-communist war," Stetler went on. "This is what made us enter the war. The only foreign troops in Viet Nam today are American troops. The white paper Johnson issued agreed with this."

Stetler then said the name "Viet Cong" was "name-calling" by the United States for Vietnamese Communists. He termed t "an effort by the United States to label the people with a bad name. The main bad word in Viet Nam today is the United States," Stetler said.

Someone from the audience then yelled out, "I hope they draft you and send you to Viet Nam." Some in the audience laughed and Stetler indicated the movie was about to begin.

Stetler informed the audience he was reading a translation of the Viet Cong version of the black-and-white film.

The movie described how the country of Viet Nam is divided into two sections. "Why must Viet Nam be divided?" Stetler asked.

The movie described how the United States illegally introduced troops into Viet Nam, bringing 1000 police dogs. Stetler's narration stated the Americans said it cost less to feed the dogs than troops. The movie went on describing the "atrocities" the United States had brought to Viet Nam.

Following the film Atwater, professor of political science gave his views of the Southeast Asian conflict and pointed out places where the film was distorted.

Atwater admitted that French colonialism was definitely "a strike against the Americans."

The French-provoked unrest in Viet Nam in 1954 caused a situation "made to order for the Communists," he said.

However since the French withdrawal in 1954, Atwater said, the country's main problem has been Chinese colonialism, and not that of the U.S., as stated in the movie.

Chinese intervention, he said, has been more subtle than that of America.

Many North Vietnamese, packed by the Chinese Communists, have infiltrated below the 17th parallel in recent years, said the professor.

According to latest State Department estimates this number is somewhere around 39,000, he said.

Much of the political leadership that the Viet Cong are receiving also comes from the North.

To the film's charge that the rank and file South Vietnamese people are disloyal to the Americans, the political science professor said that terror tactics from the Northern guerrillas has made it impossible to distinguish the disloyal from the frightened.

He noted that the Diem regieme did commit many of the "unwise measures" seen in the film, but that the U.S. was glad to see his deposition a year and a half ago, since he had become an "embarrassment".

The main question facing all concerned today is "what is to be the basis for a free and independent Viet Nam government," according to Atwater.

Unfortunately Collegian deadline prevente[d] later coverage of the proceedings.

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(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

MAY 2 MOVEMENT (M2M)
Formerly known as May 2 Committee

A source advised on March 3, 1965 as follows:

The M2M is the name now used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and has for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis is taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

The M2M has no fixed location which serves as a headquarters, however, Post Office Box 153, Village Station, New York, New York is utilized as a mailing address.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, aka
Progressive Labor Party
"Progressive Labor"

A source advised on July 2, 1962 that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where Milton Rosen acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. Rosen stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963 that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of Milton Rosen. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964 that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised [redacted] that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City [redacted] it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964 issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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are not to be [illegible]"

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100-11392-

June 14, 1965

#14969

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICAL ACTION FOR PEACE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION
WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

Reference is made to your communication dated May 24, 1965, in which you requested information concerning four organizations which issued a pamphlet entitled "Some Facts About Vietnam."

This Bureau does not have any pertinent information concerning the Massachusetts Political Action for Peace organization. (The American Friends Service Committee has not been the subject of an investigation by this Bureau. However, our files do contain considerable information, none of which has any subversive implications. This Committee is a Quaker (religious) organization which is entirely pacifist in nature. The Quakers are opposed to war of any sort. The organization has been very active recently in efforts to bring about the end of the Vietnam War.)

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U. .TED STATES DEPARTMENT O. JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
June 11, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Demonstrations Protesting United States States Intervention In Viet Nam

On June 8, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SAS, FBI) observed the "Emergency Rally On Viet Nam" which was held at Madison Square Garden, New York, New York, from approximately 7:00 p.m. to approximately 11:25 p.m. under the sponsorship of the National Committee and the Greater New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy together with supporting organizations.

Among the supporting organizations were the American Friends Service Committee; Americans For Democratic Action-National, New York State, Campus; American Ethical Union; American Humanist Association; Central Conference of American Rabbis; Committee For Non Violent Action; Drug and Hospital Employees' Union Local 1199; Post War Council; Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, District 65; Socialist Party; Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Students For A Democratic Society; Student Peace Union; Universities Committee on the Problems of War and Peace, New York City; University Committee to Protest War in Viet Nam; War Resisters League, Women Strike For Peace and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The attendance was approximately 17, 500, which consisted of individuals mainly in the eighteen to twenty five and sixty to seventy age groups.

The purpose of the rally was to ask President Johnson to: Stop the bombing, seek a cease-fire, and press for negotiations without conditions with all concerned.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100- [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

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The speakers at the rally were as follows: Dr. Harold Taylor and Ossie Davis, Co-Chairmen of the rally; Canon L. John Collins, Saint Paul Cathedral, London, England; M L. Thorne of South Dakota who was reported to have lost his son in Viet Nam; University of Chicago Professor of Political Science Hans J. Morgenthau; Rabbi Eugene Lipman; Dagmar Wilson of the Women Strike For Peace; Bayard Rustin, organizer of the 1963 civil rights March on Washington; Mrs. Martin Luther King, wife of Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Norman Thomas, noted Socialist leader; United States Senator Wayne Morse; Dr. Benjamin Spock, noted pediatrician and Co-Chairman of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy; and Joan Baez, a folk singer.

Senator Morse was critical of the record of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the White House and the Departments of Defense and State on Viet Nam. He stated that foreign policy should be left to the people. He said that the United States had not brought peace to South Viet Nam nor had halted the advance of Communism there, but by its tactics, it was driving Asians by the millions into the arms of Communism.

He advocated that the United States seek an international police force, through the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization or the United Nations (UN) or with an African-Asian peace force as suggested by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India.

Professor Morgenthau asserted that the United States could no more contain Communism in Asia by arming South Viet Nam and Thailand than Communist China could contain United States power in North America by arming Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

He suggested a program for stopping the conflict, that included a proposal for recognition of the political and cultural predominance of Communist China on the Asian mainland.

Dr. Benjamin Spock criticized the FBI, the House

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Committee on Un-American activities and American newspapers because they favored force in dealing with Communism.

Norman Thomas during the course of his speech asserted that attempts to police the world against ideas, Communist or otherwise and intervention in other people's wars would force a "divided Communism" to close its ranks.

Those in attendance applauded attacks by the speakers on the Viet Nam policy of the United States.

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[redacted]

Demonstrations Protesting United States Intervention In Viet Nam

Special Agents observed about one hundred persons picketing Madison Square Garden on Eighth Avenue, during the course of the rally carrying the following signs:

"The Only Good Communist Is A Dead Communist", "One Natio Under God, No Peace With The Communists", Stop Red Fascism", Lets Keep America First", Red Devils Did Not Protest Hungarian Blood Pools", "Red Rats Inside", Register Reds Not Firearms", "Kill More Reds, Viet-Nam Today, Hanoi Tomorrow", "Strong Policy In Viet Nam", "Join The Fight To End Communism In The World", "Prison For the Communist Conspirators", "More Troops In Viet Nam", "Peace Creeps Go Home".

They chanted "Better Dead Than Red, America Yes, Russia No". They gave out pamphlets entitled "Viet Nam, Why Not Victory" issued by the New Jersey State Council of Young Americans For Freedom, Box 99, Whippany, New Jersey.

During the course of the rally, confidential sources of the New York Office, FBI, observed the following individuals in attendance at the rally:

[redacted]

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Demonstrations Protesting United States Intervention in Viet Nam

At the conclusion of the rally at Madison Square Garden, approximately 2500 individuals, departed from the Garden and walked crosstown and then downtown to the United Nations where Senator Wayne Morse and Dr. Benjamin Spock delivered short talks on the night's activity and thanked the audience for their participation in the rally.

The demonstration at the United Nations lasted approximately one hour and was finally terminated at 1:34 a.m.

No incidents or arrests took place in Madison Square Garden or at the United Nations.

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1. APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumeda different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL,' the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'.. ."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the HouseCommittee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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Demonstrations Protesting United States
Intervention in Vietnam

APPENDIX

1.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. *** The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similiar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956, WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock

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reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * *'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p.91.)"

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1. APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF
JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On May 14, 1964, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the BEN GURION Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CP, USA, as an important progressive national organization of women.

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2. APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF
JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit:"

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily'. (Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75)."

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1. APPENDIX

GREATER NEW YORK LABOR PRESS CLUB

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that the Greater New York Press Club (GNYPC) was formed during February, 1961, by LOUIS WEINSTOCK when he was the General Manager of "The Worker" by obtaining members who would contribute funds, subscribe to and work for "The Worker," and also to hold social and cultural affairs.

The source stated that in the spring of 1962, JAMES LUSTIG was the Business Manager of "The Worker." LUSTIG announced at a press club meeting at Adelphi Hall, New York City, held on April 26, 1962, the formation of a new press club known as the "City Press Club Executive Board" (CPCEB). The purpose of this new club was to coordinate the work of all the borough press clubs in the New York City area; to strengthen the work of the press clubs; to organize new press clubs; and to draw in people who were not members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). The source stated that the basic purpose was to raise funds for "The Worker" and increase the circulation of that publication. Persons not members of the CPUSA could be members of the new club, but leadership in the club was limited to members of the CPUSA. The name of the CPCEB was later changed to "Greater City Press Club" (GCPC) which club became the successor of the GNYPC.

The source continued that in July, 1962, LOUIS WEINSTOCK again became General Manager of "The Worker" and the GCPC again became known as the Greater New York Readers' Club, Greater New York Readers' Clubs, Greater New York Readers' Conference, Greater City Press Club and the City Press Club, by personnel responsible for prepartion of notices and literature regarding meetings and activites of the clubs. The source advised at that time the GNYPC had no office or headquarters and used the mailing address of "The Worker," 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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2. APPENDIX

GREATER NEW YORK LABOR PRESS CLUB

The second source advised on August 15, 1962, that the Greater New York Readers' Club was formerly known as the "Three Boro Readers' Club."

The first source advised on May 28, 1963, that the GNYPC holds no membership meetings and that the officers had ceased to function for the GNYPC. The source advised that LOUIS WEINSTOCK was responsible for using the name of the GNYPC in conjunction with the activities of the Readers Conferences at "Worker" functions. The organization of the GNYPC no longer functions.

The first source advised on April 21, 1964, that, on March 31, 1964, about 50 members of the CPUSA met at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City.

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1. APPENDIX

METROPOLITAN RECREATION ASSOCIATION,
FORMERLY KNOWN AS NATURE FRIENDS OF
AMERICA, INC., OPERATOR OF CAMP MIDVALE

Nature Friends of America, Inc., (NFA) (since 1935) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The records of the New York County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York City, reflect that a certificate of dissolution for NFA was filed with the Secretary of State, State of New York, on February 23, 1954.

A source advised on March 12, 1954, that at a meeting of the former New York Local of NFA held on February 25, 1954, in New York City, a successor organization known as the Metropolitan Recreation Association (MRA) was set up and all assets and real property formerly belonging to the New York Local of NFA were transferred to the MRA.

On November 4, 1957, a second source made available a copy of the constitution of the MRA, which was adopted in 1957, and which, under Article II, set forth the aims of the organization as follows:

"The purpose of the association is to bring together people without regard to race, color, national origin, religion or beliefs, having a common interest in outdoor sports, recreational and cultural activities, and the fullest use of leisure time for the furtherance of the welfare and well being of the members; to encourage the study of nature and of the natural sciences, and of the modes of living and customs and cultures of the people of the United States, past and present..."

On March 26, 1964, a third source made available a copy of the March, 1954, issue of the "Camp Midvale News," official organ of Camp Midvale, Midvale, New Jersey, which on page 1 states that the recently formed MRA is the organization which owns and operates Camp Midvale.

The MRA, as of May 8, 1964, continues to utilize General Post Office Box 634, New York City, as its mailing address.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organiztion of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of Jaunuary 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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2. APPENDIX

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"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

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The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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1. APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that the solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive

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2. APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americas, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS - President
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE - Publications Chairman

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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